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BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

Samuel Stead and Sons, Printers, "Observer" Office, Troy Hill, Morley.



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BOROUGH OF MORLEY.

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

The Mayor (Alderman A. Wilson, J.P.).

Chairman—Councillor J. Askey, J.P.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor M. M. Watson.

Aldermen :—

A. Booth.

E. Marsden.

T. Ruddock.

H. Smith.

Councillors :—

Lt. Col. J. Barker, T.D., J.P.

E. Barrowclough, J.P.

J. Dews

Mrs. J. P. Fraser.

W. B. Hepworth.

A. Horsfall.

T. Redick.

R. Stead.

S. Wigoder, M.A., M.D.

Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee :—

The Members of the Health Committee.

The Mayoress (Mrs A. Wilson).

Mrs. J. Askey.

Mrs. J. Barker.

Mrs. F. M. Humphreys.

Morley Hall Maternity Home—House Sub-Committee :—

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Health Committee.

The Lady Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare
Sub-Committee.

Mrs. J. Dews.

Mrs. T. Redick.

Mrs. S. Rushforth

Mrs. S. Wigoder.

JOINT MEDICAL SERVICES COMMITTEE.

Seven members of the Public Health Committee together with
seven members of the Education Committee.

The Mayor (Alderman A. Wilson).

Chairman—Alderman A. Booth.

Deputy-Chairman—Councillor J. Lassey.

Councillors :—

J. Askey.	E. Barrowclough.
J. Dews.	Mrs. J. P. Fraser.
J. Rhodes.	S. Stafford.
M. M. Watson.	S. Wigoder.

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. D. A. Carline.	Mrs. F. M. Humphreys
Mrs. E. Kirkby.	Mrs. H. Rhodes.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the
Isolation Hospitals and of the Maternity Home:—

Frederick G. E. Hill, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:—

Joseph M. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon:—

E. A. Rogerson, L.D.S.

Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

Frederick J. R. Batten, M.R.San.Inst., M.S.I.A.

Sanitary Inspectors:—

Harold N. Roberts.

Frank G. Sugden, M.R. San. Inst., M.S.I.A.

William A. Beere, M.S.I.A., M.R.San.Inst.

Matron, Bruntcliffe and Grange Isolation Hospitals:—

Miss E. Reid.†

Matron, Morley Hall Maternity Home:—

Miss P. Duerden*†

Health Visitors—

Miss Edith Maxwell, A.R.San.Inst.*

Miss Alice E. Hirst.*†

Miss Bessie Worfolk.*†

Miss Sarah Chapman*†

Clerks—

Miss E. M. Ogden.

Ernest Myers.

Miss M. Burland

† State Registered Nurse.

* C.M.B. Certificate.

LOCAL ACTS, Etc.

Local Acts of Parliament, Special Local Orders and Adoptive Acts of Parliament which are in force within the Borough:—

The Morley Corporation Act, 1890.
 The Morley Corporation (Gas, etc.) Act, 1898.
 The Morley Corporation Act, 1900.
 The Morley Corporation Act, 1905.
 The Morley Corporation Act, 1913.
 The Morley Corporation Act, 1923.
 And others re Electric Light, etc.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846—1882	5th July, 1897.
Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1889	5th June, 1897.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890:—	
Part IV.	7th May, 1900.
Part II.	5th May, 1900.
Part III.	5th May, 1902.
Public Libraries Act 1892	7th Mar., 1904.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907:—	
Part II. (Secs. 17, 19, 22, 28, 30, 33)	7th Mar., 1904.
Part III. (Secs. 34, 36, 37, 46, 49, 50)	29th Jan., 1909.
Part IV. (Secs. 55, 56, 63, 65)	29th Jan., 1909.
Part III. (Sec. 51)	31st Mar., 1911.
Part VII. (Sec. 86)	5th Oct., 1908.
Notification of Births Act, 1907	28th Dec., 1911.
Public Health Act, 1925:—	
(Secs. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35)	1st Mar., 1929
(Sec. 43)	3rd May, 1933.
Local Government and Other Officers' (Superannuation) Act, 1922	6th Jan. 1934.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933 (Sec. 1)	3rd Jan., 1934.

(NOTE:—The earlier Public Health Statutes have in some cases been repealed and re-enacted by the Public Health Act, 1936).

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938.

Live Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	306	286	592
Illegitimate	6	15	21
	<hr/> 312	<hr/> 301	<hr/> 613

Birth-rate (Registrar-General) ... 15.58

Still Births:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	23	12	35
Illegitimate	0	1	1
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 36

Rate per thousand (Live and Still) Births ... 55.4

Deaths:—

Males.	Females.	Total.
249	233	482

Death-rate (Registrar-General) ... 12.25

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (Heading 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

No. 29—Puerperal Sepsis	1
Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births) ...	1.5
No. 30—Other Puerperal Causes	1
Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still Births) ...	1.5
Total Deaths ...	2

Maternal Death-rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births) ... 3.0

Deaths of Infants under One Year:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	22	11	33
Illegitimate	0	2	2
	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 13	<hr/> 35

Infantile Mortality Rate—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	57.0
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	55.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	95.2

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	62
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (all ages)	3
Deaths from Scarlet Fever (all ages)	4
Deaths from Diphtheria (all ages)	1
Death-rate—Pulmonary Tuberculosis	0.35
Do. Other forms of Tuberculosis	0.12
Do. Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	0.07
Do. Cancer	1.5
Do. Measles	0.02
Do. Whooping Cough	0.00
Do. Scarlet Fever	0.10
Do. Diphtheria	0.02
Do. Pneumonia, Bronchitis	1.118
No. of cases notified as Scarlet Fever	181
„ Diphtheria	37
„ Enteric Fever	0
„ Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	29
„ Other forms of „ ...	19
„ Pneumonia	58
„ Erysipelas	17
„ Puerperal Pyrexia	4

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee,

I have the honour to present to you the Medical Officer's
Report for the year ended December 31st, 1938.

As in previous years, this Report has been prepared in
accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK G. E. HILL,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

General Statistics, 1938:—

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	9529 acres
Population (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39722
Population (Registrar-General (Mid 1938)	...	...	...	...	...	...	39350
Number of inhabited houses (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11008
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1938 according to rate books)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12412
Number of families or separate occupiers (1931 Census)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11092
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£176,404
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£644

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

On April 1st, 1937, the Urban Districts of Ardsley East and West and the Urban Districts of Drighlington and Gildersome were amalgamated with the Borough of Morley.

The present Annual Report is the first Annual Report on a complete year's work in the Enlarged Borough.

The extensions of the various health services were referred to in the last Annual Report.

Prior to 1938, the Medical Services of the Education Department were controlled by the Education Committee and the other Medical Services of the Local Authority were administered by the Health Committee. During recent years arrangements have been made whereby under-school-age children and others might take advantage of the medical services provided by the Education Committee, chiefly clinic services. Further, medical, nursing, dental and other staff have been employed partly in the School Medical Service and partly in the Public Health Service. This arrangement avoided duplication of the provision of clinics, etc. During 1938, it was felt that all Medical Services of joint interest to the Education Authority and the Health Committee should be controlled by a single Committee, and this was ensured by the establishment of a new Committee, the Joint Medical Services Committee.

The Joint Medical Services Committee is constituted as follows: There are 14 members, being 7 members of the Health Committee and 7 members of the Education Committee.

The duties of this Joint Medical Services Committee are as follows:—

- (a) The Committee will take over from the Education and Health Committees the administration of all medical services of joint interest to the new Committee.

(b) Clinic Premises:—

The Committee will take over all existing clinic premises and obligations. The Committee will provide any new buildings required and as necessity arises provide for the alterations of existing premises and their decoration and equipment. The Committee will provide medical stores, instruments, maintenance, etc., and will provide for the cleaning and heating of premises, and will take over the control of all caretaking staff employed.

- (c) In connection with (b) above, the Committee will prepare Annual Estimates and Accounts and Requisitions will be submitted to this Committee for approval.
- (d) The Committee will appoint all assistant medical, dental, nursing, clerical and caretaking staff employed jointly by the Health and Education Authorities.
- (e) The allocation between the Health and Education Authorities of costs incurred will be determined on a basis of use and will be arrived at in consultation with the Borough Treasurer and the Education Officer.

The establishment of this Committee will ensure an efficient administration of the Medical Services of this Local Authority.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The chief industry in the Morley Area is the manufacture of Woollen Cloth and related industries, such as Dyeing. There is an important rag trade in connection with the textile industry.

Quarrying and Glass manufacture are local industries, and also the manufacture of Leather.

There are various Engineering works, including an important Foundry.

Other trades established are the manufacture of Bricks and Tiles, Soap manufacture, and there is a Fish Meal factory. In the Ardsley Area there is an important Railway depot.

A large part of the Area is devoted to agricultural use, and milk production is considerable.

Employment conditions were depressed in the textile trade throughout the year, and the highest figure of unemployment obtained in the Summer months. Towards the end of the year an improvement was shown.

In the other trades, particularly the building and engineering trades and the leather and glass industries the figures of employment were extremely good throughout 1938, although a falling away was noticeable toward the end of the year.

During the year 1938, further progress has again been made with the clearance of unfit houses (provisional programmes, Housing Acts).

A local enquiry was held in October, 1938, and at that enquiry application was made for the confirmation of orders affecting 24 Clearance Areas and 215 houses. These orders were confirmed, but 4 houses in one Area were excluded for reconditioning on an undertaking given by the owner.

The Local Authority continues to provide new Council Houses. Erection is proceeding with houses on the Wide Lane Estate, the Churwell Estate, and the Hill Top, Ardsley, Estate. The Estates at Moorhead, Gildersome, at Blackgates, East Ardsley, and at Clough Street, Morley, have been completed. New building is proposed on an Estate at Fairfax, Drighlington, and on an Estate in Morley (site not yet acquired).

In the Drighlington District, many conversions are outstanding. Sanction has now been obtained from the Ministry of Health for a loan for conversions in Drighlington District, and this work will be actually commenced in 1939.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory examination of swabs and other pathological specimens is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory of the West Riding County Council, at Wakefield.

Samples of milk and of water, including swimming bath waters, are also similarly submitted to this laboratory for examination.

Biological examinations are carried out at this laboratory for the Local Authority.

A summary of the samples and specimens submitted for examination in 1938 is given below:—

Sent by the Health Department—

Swabs for Examination (B. Diphtheriae)	503
Swabs for Examination (Haemolytic Streptococcus)	301

Sent by Private Practitioners (recorded)—

Swabs for Examination (B. Diphtheriae)	2
Swabs for Examination (Haemolytic Streptococcus)	0
Sputum Tests	3
Milk samples sent for bacteriological examination ...	156
Water samples	77
Bath Water samples	5

During 1938, an Analyst was appointed by the Waterworks Committee, and 194 samples taken from the Water supply were submitted to this Analyst for examination (chemical and bacteriological).

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(1) General Accident and Sickness.

Two motor ambulances are owned by the Morley Corporation. These ambulances are available for any cases of accident or of sickness (excluding infectious sickness) in the Borough. The ambulances are available on request to any resident in the Area.

The scale of fees in respect of the use of the ambulances is as follows:—

Charges for Residents in the Borough of Morley:—

Morley to Leeds or Leeds to Morley	4/-
Morley to Staincliffe or Staincliffe to Morley ...	7/6
Morley to Batley or Batley to Morley	4/-
Morley to Bradford or Bradford to Morley	6/-
Morley to Wakefield or Wakefield to Morley ...	6/-
To Ida Hospital, Leeds or Return	7/6
To or from any part of the Borough	2/-

Waiting time: 2/6 per hour after the first half-hour's waiting either end of the journey.

In case of accident in any works in the Borough, non-residents may be removed by the ambulances if the journey is not more than 15 miles on payment of 5/-, plus 1/3d. per mile reckoned for outward and inward journeys from the Town Hall.

(2) Maternity Cases.

The two ambulances referred to above are available for maternity cases, either for transport within the Borough or for transport to Institutions in neighbouring Areas. The scale of charges is that shown above. Arrangements for reduced or remitted fees in Maternity cases are referred to in another section of this Report.

(3) Infectious Cases.

(a) Morley and Churwell, original Area.

The Local Authority owns one horse-drawn ambulance which is used for all infectious cases in the original Morley and Churwell Areas. It has been pointed out in previous Annual Reports that this service would be considerably improved by the provision of a motor ambulance.

(b) Ardsley East and West Districts.

This Area is served by the motor ambulance of the Carr Gate Joint Board Hospital for cases of infectious sickness removed to that Hospital.

(c) Gildersome and Drighlington Districts.

The motor ambulance of the Oakwell Hall Joint Board Hospital is available for the removal of all cases of infectious sickness to that Hospital.

(d) All Districts of the Enlarged Borough.

A motor ambulance is hired from an Ambulance Hire Company when it is necessary to remove a case of Infectious Sickness to some place outside the Morley Borough.

The ambulance service provided is sufficient and generally satisfactory except in so far as a horse drawn ambulance is still retained for use in part of the Borough. The provision of a motor ambulance would improve this service and obviate the necessity for hiring an ambulance as referred to under (d) above.

(c) Nursing in the Home.

Four Local District Associations operate in the present Morley Borough. The four wards of the original Borough together with the Gildersome Ward are served by the Morley Nursing Association. The Drighlington Nursing Association serves the Drighlington Ward, the West Ardsley Nursing Association serves the West Ardsley Ward, and the Thorpe and Ardsley Nursing Association serves the East Ardsley Ward,

Grants have been made in recent years to each of these Associations by the Morley Council, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Morley Nursing Association	15	0	0
West Ardsley Nursing Association	5	0	0
Thorpe and Ardsley Nursing Association...	5	0	0
Drighlington Nursing Association	5	0	0
Total ...	£30	0	0

Assistance with the nursing of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in the Homes is given by Health Visitors, and in certain cases assistance with the nursing of puerperal infections in the Homes is given by the District Midwives.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS, INCLUDING CLINICS SOLELY FOR DIAGNOSIS OR CONSULTATION.

The Clinic arrangements were fully described in the Annual Report for 1937.

Infant Welfare Centres are held as follows:—

Morley and Churwell Wards:—

Infant Welfare Centre—The Town Hall, Morley, Monday afternoons from 2-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

Toddlers' Clinic—The Town Hall, Morley, Wednesday afternoons from 2-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

East Ardsley Ward:—

Infant Welfare Centre—Methodist Chapel Schoolroom, Tuesday afternoons from 2-30 to 5-0 p.m.

West Ardsley Ward:—

Infant Welfare Centre—No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley, Thursday afternoons from 2-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m.

Drighlington Ward:—

Infant Welfare Centre—Wesleyan Methodist Schoolroom, Friday afternoon from 2-30 to 5-0 p.m.

Gildersome Ward:—

Infant Welfare Centre—Council Offices, Gildersome, Wednesday afternoon from 2-30 to 5-0 p.m.

Total number of Centres provided and maintained by the
Council 6

Total attendances at all Centres during the year:—

(1) By children under 1 year of age 7825
(2) By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 5304

Total number of children who first attended at the Centres
during the year, and who, on the date of their first
attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age 485
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 116

Percentage of total notified births represented by children
under 1 year attending at the Centre for the first time
(485 children) 60.6 per cent.

Statistics in respect of the various Infant Welfare
Centres are given below:—

Morley Infant Welfare.

Total attendances, 1938—

(1) Children under 1 year 3501
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 178

Total 3679

Average attendance per session 81.7

Children attending for the first time in 1938 and at
the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age 190
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years 5

Total 195

Morley Toddlers' Clinic.

Total attendances, 1938—

(1) Children under 1 year 15
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 1888

Total 1903

Average attendance per session 41.3

Children attending for the first time in 1938 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	10
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	26
Total	<u>36</u>

East Ardsley Infant Welfare.

Total attendances, 1938—

(1) Children under 1 year	1064
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	1072
Total	<u>2136</u>

Average attendance per session 43.5

Children attending for the first time in 1938 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	68
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	13
Total	<u>81</u>

West Ardsley Infant Welfare.

Total attendances, 1938—

(1) Children under 1 year	1496
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	857
Total	<u>2353</u>

Average attendance per session 47.1

Children attending for the first time in 1938 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	87
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	11
Total	<u>98</u>

Drighlington Infant Welfare.

Total attendances, 1938—

(1) Children under 1 year	1036
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	813
Total	<u>1849</u>

Average attendance per session 37.7

Children attending for the first time in 1938 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Children under 1 year of age	77
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	27
Total	<u>104</u>

Gildersome Infant Welfare Centre.

Total attendances, 1938—

(1) Children under 1 year	713
(2) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	496
Total	<u>1209</u>

Average attendance per session 30.2

Children attending for the first time in 1938 and at the date of their first attendance were:—

(1) Under 1 year of age	53
(2) Between the ages of 1 and 5 years	34
Total	<u>87</u>

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK, MILK FOODS, ETC., AT THE INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, MATERNITY CENTRES, ETC.

The Local Authority provides in its various Infant Welfare Centres, ante- and post-natal clinics, etc., certain milk foods and some other products. The milk foods are a full cream dried milk, a modified dried milk and dried milk with added iron. In addition, there is a dried milk flavoured with chocolate flavouring. Cod Liver Oil, Virol, a preparation of malt extract with vitamins, glucose and Virolax are also provided.

The various preparations are issued for expectant mothers, for nursing mothers, and for pre-school-age children. In necessitous cases, when ordered by the Medical Officer of the Centre, they are issued free or at half cost. In other cases they are sold at full cost. The income scale governing these issues is as follows:—

The basis of the scale is the nett weekly income of a family and this is arrived at by making certain deductions from the gross family income.

The allowances which are so taken into account are as follows:—

- (1) Travelling Expenses.
- (2) National Health Insurance Contributions.
- (3) 25% of the earnings of children living at home.
- (4) 80% of the income derived from lodgers.
- (5) Rent and Rates, and in addition
- (6) 5/- for each child not working and living at home.

Where the weekly family income, after deducting the above allowance does not exceed £1 1s. 0d. per week, a free issue is allowed, where it exceeds £1 1s. 0d. per week but does not exceed £1 6s. 0d. per week a half-price issue is allowed, and where it exceeds £1 6s. 0d. per week the full price is charged.

A statement of the sales and free and half-price issues of Dried Milk, etc., is given below:—

Sales:—

Ambrosia Dried Milk	2645	one lb. packets.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	316	one lb. packets.
Lactogen Dried Milk	1511	one lb. packets.
Sunrose Dried Milk	138	one lb. packets.
Chocolate Dried Milk	345	half lb. packets.
Virol	2302	four oz. cartons.
Virolax	411	four oz. cartons.
Maltoline	834	half lb. cartons.
Cod Liver Oil	613	six oz. bottles.
Glucose	168	four oz. cartons.

Pre-School Children:—

(1) Half-price Issues.

Ambrosia Dried Milk	1011	one lb. packets.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	17	one lb. packets.
Lactogen Dried Milk	244	one lb. packets.
Sunrose Dried Milk	11	one lb. packets.
Chocolate Dried Milk	91	half lb. packets.
Virol	261	four oz. cartons.
Virolax	36	four oz. cartons.
Maltoline	131	half lb. cartons.
Cod Liver Oil	107	six oz. bottles.
Glucose	18	four oz. cartons.

(2) Free Issues.

Cows Milk (liquid) ... 12 grants (1 pint daily for 1 month).	
Ambrosia Dried Milk	4911 one lb. packets.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	369 one lb. packets.
Lactogen Dried Milk	1836 one lb. packets.
Sunrose Dried Milk	432 one lb. packets.
Chocolate Dried Milk	808 half lb. packets.
Virol	3256 four oz. cartons.
Virolax	516 four oz. cartons.
Maltoline	1470 half lb. cartons.
Cod Liver Oil	1679 six oz. bottles.
Glucose	52 four oz. cartons.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers:—

(1) Half-price Issues.

Ambrosia Dried Milk	121 one lb. packets.
Chocolate Dried Milk	38 half lb. packets.
Virol	3 four oz. cartons.
Maltoline	17 half lb. cartons.

(2) Free Issues.

Ambrosia Dried Milk	1492 one lb. packets.
Cow and Gate Dried Milk	2 one lb. packets.
Chocolate Dried Milk	253 half lb. packets.
Virol	127 four oz. cartons.
Cod Liver Oil	1 six oz. bottle.
Maltoline	13 half lb. cartons.
Virolax	9 four oz. cartons.

Cost of Half-price Issues:—

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk, etc.	103	15	0½
Virol, Cod Liver Oil, etc.	12	16	10½
Total	£116	11	11

Cost of Free Issues:—

	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk, etc.	664	2	1
Virol, Cod Liver Oil, etc.	160	4	5
Total	£824	6	6

Combined total cost of Free and Half-price Issues—
£940 18s. 5d.

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Three combined clinics are held in the Borough, and additionally an ante-natal clinic and a post-natal clinic at the Morley Hall Maternity Home.

MORLEY HALL MATERNITY HOME.

The ante-natal clinic is held on Monday evenings from 4 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. This clinic is reserved for patients booking beds in this Home.

The post-natal clinic is held on Friday afternoons from 2-30 p.m. onwards and attendances are by patients who were in the Home for confinements.

DISTRICT CLINICS.

For the Morley Wards and Churwell, a combined pre- and post-natal clinic is held each Wednesday evening in the School Clinic premises, Commercial Street, Morley. For the Ardsley East and West Districts, a combined clinic is held in the Clinic premises, No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley, on the first and third Thursdays in each month at 10 a.m., and for the Drighlington and Gildersome Wards a combined clinic is held in the Wesleyan Chapel Schoolroom on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 10 a.m.

These District Clinics are available for all Maternity patients other than for patients booking at Morley Hall Maternity Home and the District Midwives attend these clinics with their cases.

Maternity patients booking at the other lying-in Institutions may receive ante-natal and post-natal care at the clinics of those Institutions, but in most cases, supervision is given also in the local District Clinics.

SPECIALIST PRE-AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Specialist clinics are arranged at the Leeds Maternity Hospital when a request is made to the Hospital Authorities. The Local Authority pays a fee of £3 3s. 0d. for each Clinic Session.

An alternative Specialist Clinic is arranged with the Consulting Surgeon, the fee again being £3 3s. 0d.

The attendances at the various pre- and post-natal clinics in 1938 are shown below:—

Morley Hall Clinic:—

Number of first attendances	210
Total attendances	1273
Average attendance per session	25.9

Morley District Clinic:—

Number of first attendances	93
Total attendances	337
Average attendance per session	6.6

West Ardsley Ante-Natal Clinic:—

Number of first attendances	75
Total attendances	235
Average attendance per session	9.4

Drighlington Ante-Natal Clinic:—

Number of first attendances	43
Total attendances	99
Average attendance per session	4.1

Total of all Clinics:—

Total number of first attendances	421
Total attendances	1944

Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number of women attending the clinics 66.4%

Two Specialist Consultation Clinics were held at the Leeds Maternity Hospital in 1938, the cost of these two clinics being £6 6s. 0d.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

Morley Central School Clinic.

This clinic is in Commercial Street, Morley. The clinic is open each day, morning and afternoon, from Monday to Friday, and also on Saturday mornings.

Clinic Sessions are as follows:—

Medical Inspection and Consultation:—

Mondays and Fridays at 10 a.m.

Treatment of Minor Ailments:—

Daily, morning and afternoon.

Refraction Clinics:—

Wednesdays and Thursdays at 10 a.m.

Dental Clinics:—

Daily, morning and afternoon.

This clinic serves the whole Borough for the treatment of visual defects and for dental treatment.

Churwell Branch Clinic.

This clinic is held in the Churwell School each Friday at 2 p.m. for the treatment of minor ailments.

Four additional clinics are held as follows:—

West Ardsley—No. 1, Syke Lane, West Ardsley.

Monday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Wednesday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Thursday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.*

East Ardsley—Methodist School Room, Fall Lane.

Tuesday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.*

Friday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Saturday 9-0 to 10-0 a.m.

Drighlington—Wesleyan Chapel School Room, Bradford Road, Drighlington.

Tuesday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Thursday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Friday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.*

Gildersome—Council Offices, Gildersome.

Monday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.

Wednesday 1-30 to 2-30 p.m.*

Saturday 9-0 to 10-0 a.m.

*Indicates that the Medical Officer attends these sessions.

The sessions marked * are followed from 2-30 p.m. to 5-0 p.m. by Infant Welfare sessions which are held in the same clinic premises.

Figures for the School Clinics, 1938, are given in this table:—

No. of individual minor ailments treated	3341
No. of children treated for dental defects	1632
No. of refractions	125
Total attendance of children for treatment ...	17,934

The school clinics, refraction clinics and dental clinics of the School Medical Service are now available to pre-school children.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The area of Morley is served by the West Riding County Council for a Tuberculosis Scheme. There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary in High Street, Morley, and a Tuberculosis Officer of the County Authority attends at this Dispensary each Thursday morning at 10 a.m.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

None in Morley. This area is served by Venereal Diseases Clinics held in the Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, and at the General and Special Hospitals in Leeds.

HOSPITALS, PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY.

Isolation Hospitals. (See under Infectious Diseases).

Maternity Homes and Maternity Hospitals (see under Maternity Services).

General Hospitals. The County Hospital, Staincliffe, a Public Assistance Hospital of the West Riding County Council is available for patients from this Area. Additionally, the General Hospitals at Leeds are similarly available.

3.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(1) MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Lying-in Accommodation.

One Maternity Home, the Morley Hall Maternity Home, is provided by the Local Authority. In this Home, eight

lying-in beds, two labour beds and one isolation bed are provided. The Home is equipped for major operative work. An ante-natal and post-natal clinic is held in the Home.

The Staffing arrangements are those previously described. The Matron, two Staff Nurses and three Probationer Nurses are resident. Normally patients are attended by the Resident Staff, with indicated or requested medical assistance by patients' own doctors. A Consulting Surgeon attends on request and carries out major operative work. The Medical Superintendent acts as Medical Officer of the pre and post-natal clinics.

Requests for bookings in the Home exceed the provision of beds and restriction in the actual numbers accepted has been necessary in recent years.

The following table shows the admissions in the past seven years:—

1932	.....	175 cases
1933	.....	179 cases
1934	.....	180 cases
1935	.....	184 cases
1936	.....	205 cases
1937	... ..	181 cases
1938	.....	192 cases

The distribution of admissions throughout the year is shown as follows:—

Month.	Admissions.	Provided Bed-days.	Actual Bed-days.
January	17	248	200
February	16	224	254
March	14	248	228
April	13	240	200
May	16	248	260
June	17	240	204
July	16	248	233
August	19	248	301
September ...	19	240	217
October	17	248	240
November ...	15	240	239
December ...	13	248	179

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MORLEY HALL MATERNITY HOME.

(1)	Name and Address of Institution—	
	Morley Hall Maternity Home.	
(2)	Number of Beds in the Institution—	
	8 lying-in beds, 1 isolation bed.	
(3)	Number of cases admitted during the year	192
(4)	Average duration of stay	14.3 days
(5)	Number of cases delivered by:—	
	(a) Midwives	174
	(b) Doctors	15
(6)	Number of cases in which Medical Assistance was sought by a midwife:—	
	(a) Ante-natal	19
	(b) During labour	77
	(c) After labour	9
	(d) For the infant	5
(7)	Number of cases notified as:—	
	(a) Puerperal Fever	0
	(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	2
(8)	Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	0
(9)	Number of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1
(10)	Number of cases of Slight Inflammation of the Eyes	0
(11)	Number of Maternal Deaths	0
(12)	Number of Infant Deaths.—	
	(a) Still-born	11
	(b) Within 10 days of birth	1
(13)	Number of cases attended by the Consulting Surgeon	6
(14)	Number of major operations undertaken	1*
(15)	Number of minor operations undertaken	14

*Caesarean Section.

OTHER LYING-IN ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

It has been pointed out above that certain applications for bookings at the Morley Hall Maternity Home have to be refused on account of restricted accommodation. Alternative lying-in accommodation is available under arrangements made by the Local Authority, at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, at the County Hospital, Staincliffe, and at the Wakefield Maternity Hospital. The existing arrangements are that accommodation at the Morley Hall Maternity Home, at the County Hospital, Stain-

cliffe, and at the Wakefield Maternity Home is available for normal or presumed normal cases and that the accommodation in the Leeds Maternity Hospital is used chiefly for abnormal and emergency cases. Few normal bookings only are accepted at the Leeds Maternity Hospital.

The Local Authority accepts responsibility for the costs incurred in treating patients in all of these Institutions and a uniform scale of recovery from patients of the costs incurred in these various Institutions has been adopted.

The following tables show the numbers of patients, resident in Morley who were admitted to various lying-in Institutions in 1938:—

Leeds Maternity Hospital—

Emergency cases admitted	45
Booked cases admitted	22
	<hr/>
Total	67
	<hr/>

West Riding County Hospital, Staincliffe—

Emergency cases admitted	4
Booked cases admitted	12
	<hr/>
Total	16
	<hr/>

Wakefield Maternity Home—

Emergency cases admitted	0
Booked cases admitted	1
	<hr/>
Total	1
	<hr/>

Morley Hall Maternity Home—

Booked cases admitted	192
Emergency cases admitted	0
	<hr/>
Total	192
	<hr/>

All Lying-in Institutions—

Booked cases admitted	237
Emergency cases admitted	49
	<hr/>
Total	286
	<hr/>

MATERNITY CASES. FEES RECOVERABLE FOR LYING-IN ACCOMMODATION.

This scale applies to all lying-in accommodation provided by the Local Authority.

In all cases a booking fee of 10/- is paid.

Where the nett family income per week, after deducting 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working:—

(1)	does not exceed 25/-	.....	2/-	per day
(2)	exceeds 25/- but does not exceed 30/-	...	2/6	„
(3)	„ 30/-	„ „	35/- ... 3/6	„
(4)	„ 35/-	„ „	40/- ... 4/6	„
(5)	„ 40/-	„ „	45/- ... 5/6	„
(6)	„ 45/-	„ „	50/- ... 6/6	„
(7)	„ 50/-	„ „	55/- ... 7/6	„
(8)	„ 55/-	„ „	60/- ... 8/6	„
(9)	„ 60/-	.....	9/-	„

(For definition of “nett family income,” see under “Milk Scales” above).

Subject to

- (1) In no case will the fees recovered exceed the cost of maintenance and treatment.
- (2) Where one of the parents receives a Maternity Benefit, the maintenance fee shall not be less than 30/-.
- (3) Where both parents receive a Maternity Benefit, the maintenance fee shall not be less than 50/-.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY.

The West Riding County Council District Midwifery Scheme (Midwives Act, 1936), provides six midwives solely for the area of the Borough of Morley. They are employed by the County Council and work in accordance with the County Scheme, but also under the general direction of the Medical Officer of Health for Morley.

An arrangement was described in the Annual Report for 1937 whereby pupil midwives from the Leeds Maternity Hospital were placed for district training with the Local District Midwives. During 1938 on account of an alteration of the Maternity Hospital Training School, this arrangement lapsed.

Ante-natal Services.

Post-natal Services.

See under "Treatment Centres and Clinics," above.

SPECIALIST SERVICES—MATERNITY.

Complete arrangements have been made by the Local Authority to ensure that the services of a Consulting Surgeon are available for any Maternity Patient in this District. This service is equally available for patients in lying-in Institutions or for patients in their own homes.

An additional service provided is that of a Specialist Consultative Clinic for maternity cases, which clinic is held at the Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Fees assessed on an agreed scale, are paid to Consultants for these services, by the Local Authority.

Until recently, a recovery of fees was made from patients receiving such specialist service according to an adopted scale. This scale was detailed in the last Annual Report.

Recently, the Local Authority resolved that Specialist Services (to include X-Ray Examinations) should be free of all cost to Maternity Patients taking advantage of the Specialist Services provided by the Local Authority.

SPECIALIST SERVICES, 1938.

Five patients in the Morley Hall Maternity Home were seen by a Consulting Surgeon in 1938 and 7 District Maternity patients were seen by a Consulting Surgeon under arrangements made by this Local Authority.

One major operation (Caesarean Section) was undertaken at the Morley Hall Maternity Home.

Four patients were referred for X-Ray Examination.

	£	s.	d.
Total cost of Specialist Services ...	62	18	0
Costs recovered from patients	23	9	0
Nett Cost to Local Authority	£39	9	0

X-RAY AND OTHER SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

An arrangement exists whereby X-Ray examinations are undertaken at the Leeds Maternity Hospital. The cost of each X-Ray examination is 10/6d., which cost is met by the Local Authority. No cost is incurred to the patient for such examinations (see above).

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

It was reported last year that the Local Authority had adopted a scheme of Dental Treatment for Nursing and Expectant Mothers. 1938 represents their first complete year's working of the Scheme.

Where Dental Treatment is indicated, the patient is referred to the Dental Surgeon of the Local Authority, who carries out a full dental examination and makes recommendations for treatment. The patient is then referred to her own private dentist, who is asked to submit an estimate for the recommended treatment, this estimate is based on the National Health Insurance Dental Scale.

Treatment is carried out by the private dentist. The patient is again seen on completion of the treatment by the Local Authority's Dental Surgeon. Payment is made to the private dentists by the Local Authority and recovery of part or of all of the cost is made from the patient in accordance with the following scale (which scale is, however, subject to some amendment in respect of patients entitled to benefit through Insurance Societies).

DENTAL FEE RECOVERY SCALE.

This scale is based on a fee not exceeding £10 for dental treatment and the provision of dentures.

Where the nett family income after deducting 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working:—

- (1) does not exceed 20/- per week—No charge to patient.
- (2) exceeds 20/- per week but not 30/- per week—One quarter fees.
- (3) exceeds 30/- per week but not 40/- per week—Half fees.
- (4) exceeds 40/- per week but not 50/- per week—Three-quarter fees.
- (5) exceeds 50/- per week—Whole fees.

STATEMENT OF DENTAL TREATMENT, 1938.

Number of Expectant and Nursing Mothers referred to the Dental Surgeon by the Medical Officer	74
Number found to require dental treatment	74
Number actually treated in 1938	40

Statement of treatments given—

(a) Fillings	5
(b) Extractions	653
(c) Administration of general anaesthetics	37
(d) No. of patients supplied with dentures	29

Estimated total cost of dental treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, 1938 ...	£198 17s. 6d.
Proportion of this cost estimated to be recoverable from patients	£38 5s. 9d.

Estimated Nett Cost ... £160 11s. 9d.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Institutional treatment is available for these cases at the Seacroft Isolation Hospital, Leeds. This is a hospital of the Leeds Authority and cases of puerperal infection from Morley are admitted there under an agreement made with the Leeds Authority. No patient was so admitted to Seacroft from Morley in 1938. Where a District Midwife has been in previous attendance on a patient developing puerperal infection, such patient remaining in her own home for isolation and treatment, the District Midwives may on request continue the nursing of the patient in isolation. Specialist services are available for these cases.

HOME HELPS. MATERNITY CASES.

The scheme of provision of Home Helps has continued in operation during 1938.

One Health Visitor supervises the arrangements and individual supervision is carried out by the District Midwives attending the patients.

The costs incurred may be partly or wholly recovered from the patients requiring the services of the Home Helps and in this connection the following income scale is in force.

Where the nett family income, after deducting 5/- for each child under 14 years of age and not working:—

						Amount to be recovered
Does not exceed 20/- per week						No recovery
Exceeds 20/- but does not exceed 25/- per week ...						1/- per day
„	25/-	„	„	30/-	„	... 1/6 „
„	30/-	„	„	35/-	„	... 2/- „
„	35/-	„	„	40/-	„	... 2/6 „
„	40/-	„	„	45/-	„	... 3/- „
„	45/-	„	„	50/-	„	... 3/6 „
„	50/-	„	„	55/-	„	... 4/- „
„	55/-	„	„	60/-	„	... 4/6 „
„	60/-	.....				5/- „

Statement of the cost of the Home Help Service in 1938:—

Number of patients for whom Home Helps were provided				43
				£ s. d.
Total cost of provision of Home Helps ...				226 2 1
Proportion of total cost recovered from patients				65 6 1
Nett cost to Local Authority				<u>£160 16 0</u>

STERILIZED MATERNITY OUTFITS.

Sterilized Maternity Outfits are provided by the Local Authority for District Maternity Cases.

The issues are made at full cost, half cost, or free, in accordance with the full cost, half cost, or free “milk issue” scale.

In 1938, maternity outfits were issued as follows:—

Free Issues	56 outfits
Cost price issues	30 outfits
	<hr/>
Total	86 outfits
	<hr/>

	£	s.	d.
Total cost of Maternity Outfits ...	21	10	0
Costs recovered	7	10	0
	<hr/>		
Nett cost to Local Authority	£14	0	0
	<hr/>		

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

There is no special provision made.

Special consideration would be given to individual cases brought to the notice of the Local Authority.

Requests are received for the placing of under-school-age children in Orthopædic Institutions and favourable consideration is given in these cases.

HEALTH VISITORS.

Four Health Visitors are employed by the Local Authority. Of these, one is employed whole-time as a Health Visitor, one is employed for three-fourths of her time in the Maternity and Child Welfare Services and the remaining fourth of her time in the School Medical Service. Two of the Health Visitors are employed half-time in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and half-time in the School Medical Service.

Each Health Visitor has a District in which she is responsible for the Home Visiting. She attends the Infant and Toddler Clinics and the Maternity Clinics in her District.

A summary of the Health Visitors' Home Visits is given in the statement below:—

Number of visits made by all Health Visitors in 1938 :—

(a)	To Expectant Mothers—	
	First visits	468
	Total visits	865
(b)	To children under 1 year of age—	
	First visits	765
	Total visits	2542
(c)	To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years—	
	Total visits	3108
		<hr/>
	Total visits	7748
		<hr/>

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

Three cases have been under the care of the Local Authority during the year.

Supervision is undertaken by the Health Visitors. No action of the Local Authority was called for during the year.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

There is no Orthopaedic Scheme of the Local Authority, but assistance may be given on request, and such assistance may include assistance with travelling, towards the cost of massage or the provision of appliances and in certain cases towards the cost of Institutional Treatment.

SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(1) WATER.

There are two sources of supply in the Borough. The original Area of Morley together with the Wards of Ardsley East and West are supplied with a water which is a mixed supply. This water is derived partly from the Morley Corporation gathering ground at Withens Clough and partly from Halifax Main Supply. The water is mixed in the two service reservoirs in Morley, the Victoria Reservoir and the Bruntcliffe Reservoir. A third "high level" tower reservoir supplies a small area too elevated for supply from the Main reservoirs.

The waters are similar in quality, each being upland moorland water and both are treated by filtration.

Analyses of the inlet waters to the services reservoirs have been uniformly satisfactory. Two typical reports are given.

- (1) Report on Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from Victoria Reservoir, Morley (inlet from Halifax) received on the 7th February, 1938.

Bacterial Content.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 3 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 0 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli None in 100 ml. of water.

- (2) Report on the Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from Victoria Reservoir, Morley (inlet from Withens Clough), received on the 4th February, 1938.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 5 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 3 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli—None in 100 ml. of water.

Reports on the examination of samples taken from the outlets of Victoria and Bruntcliffe Reservoirs were at times unsatisfactory, particularly in respect of the B. Coli count.

Both of these reservoirs are uncovered, near main highways and in near relation with agricultural land and dwellings. In view of unsatisfactory reports, it was decided to treat the water in each reservoir with chloramine and plants have been installed for this purpose. The chlorination of the Victoria Reservoir was commenced in March, 1938, and the chlorination of the Bruntcliffe Reservoir in October, 1938.

From the introduction of the treatment of these waters, reports on the outlet waters have been consistently satisfactory.

Two typical reports are given.

- (1) Report on the Bacteriological Examination of water collected from the outlet, Victoria Reservoir, received on the 30th November, 1938.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 1 approx. per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 1 approx. per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli—None in 100 ml. of water.

Chemical Examination.

pH value = 6.2.

No free chlorine present in 1,000,000 parts of water.

- (2) Report on the Bacteriological Examination of water collected from the outlet, Bruntcliffe Reservoir, received on the 30th November, 1938.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 6 approx. per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 1 approx. per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli—None in 100 ml. of water.

Chemical Examination.

pH value = 6.3.

No free chlorine present in 1,000,000 parts of water.

The water from the "High Level" Tower reservoir has been reported on as satisfactory each occasion this water has been sampled. A specimen report is appended:—

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of water collected from the "Tower" Outlet, Morley, received on the 2nd February, 1938.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 1 approx. per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 1 approx. per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli—None in 100 ml. of water.

This water is not subjected to chlorination treatment.

The remainder of the Borough, the wards of Drighlington and Gildersome, are supplied with water from the Bradford Corporation waterworks. The detail distribution is undertaken by the Morley Water Department.

Two reports on the bacteriological examination of this water supply are given.

- (1) Report on the Bacteriological Examination of Water collected at the Council Offices, Drighlington, and received on June 29th, 1938.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 176 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 152 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli—None in 100 ml. of water.

- (2) Report on the Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from the main, Council Offices, Gildersome, received on the 29th June, 1938.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 56 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 72 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli—None in 100 ml. of water.

The Reports indicate that the quality of water distributed throughout the District is satisfactory. During the year 1938 there was no restriction placed on domestic or trade supplies. Sampling is carried out regularly, and during 1938 a total of 271 samples were examined bacteriologically, 77 of these samples were examined at the County Laboratory, Wakefield, and 194 were examined by the Analyst appointed by the Waterworks Committee.

In addition to the bacteriological examinations, chemical examinations are made, and a Report on one such sample is given here.

Report on the Chemical Examination of a sample of water marked "Tap in the Health Department," and collected on June 15th, 1938:—

Total solids	10.16	parts	per 100,000
Chlorine	1.6	„	„
Free ammonia	0.0020	„	„
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0045	„	„
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 80°F ...	Nil		
Nitrous Nitrogen	Nil		
Nitric Nitrogen	0.060	„	„
Temporary hardness	1.0	degrees	
Permanent hardness	3.6	„	
Total hardness	4.6	„	
Lead present	Nil		
Lead dissolved from bright surface			
in 24 hours	Nil		
pH value	7.1		
Residual chlorine	Less than 0.1 parts per million		

Extensions of mains in 1938 were as follows:—

To Thirlmere Estate, Ardsley.
 Church Farm Estate, Gildersome.
 Asquith Avenue, Morley.
 Stoney Lane, Ardsley.
 Hesketh Lane, Ardsley.
 Wide Lane Estate, Morley.
 Rooms Lane, Morley.
 Spenslea Grove Estate, Morley.
 Churwell Park Estate.
 Hill Top Estate, West Ardsley.

(2) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The drainage and sewerage of the District is for the most part adequately provided for. In some cases new sewers are called for, notably for

Scatcherd Lane, Morley,
 Gelderd Road, Morley,
 Old Lane, East Ardsley,
 Woodhouse Lane, East Ardsley,

and in the Drighlington Ward, where a number of conversions are outstanding, extensions to the various sewers are called for.

The sewer passing from part of Churwell along Little Lane to the main outfall works, is inadequate and liable to overloading in wet weather.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

No alterations or extensions carried out in 1938.

MORLEY.

The Morley Main outfall works were improved in 1937 but the improvements made were not such as would ensure an improvement of the effluent which has been the subject of continuing unsatisfactory reports from the West Riding Rivers Board.

A scheme of improvement to include the provision of new and more adequate tanks, filters and distributors was adopted in 1938 and the estimated cost of the work was £45,000. The scheme awaits Ministry of Health sanction.

At Churwell, land treatment is adopted for sewage received from part of that District. This plant is not satisfactory, and variable reports on the effluent are received from the West Riding Rivers Board.

ARDSLEY.

At Fenton Dam a modern sedimentation and filtration plant is in operation. The reports on the effluent are satisfactory. A sedimentation and filtration plant is in operation at the Falls Sewage works, and here again the West Riding Rivers Board reports are satisfactory.

At Tingley, land treatment has been adopted. This deals with a small quantity of sewage and the results are satisfactory.

A small part of Ardsley East drains to a Joint Board Sewage Disposal works (Wrenthorpe, Ardsley, Stanley and Wakefield Rural Joint Board).

DRIGHLINGTON.

The sewage disposal works for this District are situated at Cockersdale. Sedimentation and filtration is the method used. Reports on the effluent are variable. It is proposed to carry out a number of conversions in the Drighlington District during the year 1939 and some extension or improvement of the plant may be called for.

GILDERSOME.

A small portion of the Gildersome District (the Moorhead District which includes a Council Estate of 58 houses) drains to the Cockersdale Disposal works, Drighlington.

Sewage from the remainder of the Gildersome District passes to the Leeds Authority for disposal by agreement with Leeds.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams in this District have been adequately described in previous Annual Reports including for the recently added Districts, the Annual Report for 1937.

There is pollution occurring from a group of houses in Tanhouse Yard, Churwell. These houses are subject to demolition orders and will be demolished at an early date.

Pollution of a stream occurs from a small group of houses in Gelderd Road, Morley.

Pollution of a stream by overflow from a cesspool in connection with Scholecroft Farm was reported and representation made for remedy. This pollution will be obviated by improvements now in hand.

One stream in Gildersome was polluted by sewage from a factory. Satisfactory connections to sewers have been made and the pollution abated.

A small group of houses in Cockersdale, Drighlington, drain into a stream there. These houses have been represented for clearance and when demolished, the pollution from this source will be remedied.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The present position for the whole of the Borough of Morley is as follows:—

No. of water closets	10207
No. of waste water closets	45
No. of privies	342
No. of pail or tub closets	20
No. of conversions to waste carriage in 1938	6
No. of new water closets provided in new buildings in 1938	3

In Morley (original District) there were 44 privy middens, in Ardsley East and West 50, in Gildersome 11, and in Drighlington 237. In addition, in Morley there are 10 Pail Closets, in Ardsley East and West 6, in Gildersome 3, and in Drighlington 1.

In the Morley, Ardsley and Gildersome Districts, sewers are not available for the remaining conversions to be carried out. In the Drighlington District, it is proposed to proceed with the conversions of 164 privy middens and 3 pail closets for which conversions, sewers are reasonably available. This will leave 73 privy middens in the Drighlington District for the conversion of which sewers are not at present reasonably available.

Application has been made to the Ministry of Health for a Loan Sanction in connection with the conversion of the privy middens in the Drighlington Area and this work will be proceeded with when the Sanction is received.

Notices have been issued for the conversion of a group of 39 waste water closets in the Ardsley District.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SCAVENGING.

Public Scavenging in the greater part of Morley (in the three wards of Morley, in Churwell, in Ardsley East and West, and in Gildersome) is carried out by the Health Department. Six motor wagons and one horse drawn cart are engaged in the work.

Household refuse is removed weekly. Middens are emptied as necessary. Trade refuse is removed under agreement.

In the Drighlington Ward, the removal of household refuse is undertaken by a private contractor and here the removal is on a weekly basis.

The refuse is mostly tipped, and three tips are used for the purpose. A small proportion is supplied to agricultural land.

Morley:—

There is one tip, at Albert Road. The method of disposal is a modified controlled system.

Ardsley:—

One tip is provided at Blackgates. This tip takes the refuse from Ardsley East and West. The method of disposal is similar to that described under Morley.

Drighlington and Gildersome:—

Refuse collected from Drighlington and Gildersome is tipped at the Horse Riggs Tip. The method of disposal here is strict controlled tipping.

Salvage:—

In all Districts, paper is collected, baled and sold under a contract.

Cesspools:—

A gully cleansing machine is used for the emptying of cesspools, and the sewage is delivered direct to the Sewage Works. This machine is used for the cleansing of street gullies.

Attention was drawn to one tip used by the Railway Company in Ardsley where the tipping gave rise to nuisance. Representation was made to the Railway Company with regard to this, and an undertaking has been received from the Company to discontinue the use of this site for tipping.

Statistics in respect of refuse collection and disposal for the year ended March 31st, 1938, are given below:—

Total amount of refuse collected and disposed of, year ended March 31st, 1938	14,333 tons
Refuse tipped	14,035 tons
Refuse supplied to agricultural land	298 tons
Total cost of collection and disposal, together with the cost of gully cleansing and the cost of cleaning the public conveniences (including depreciation, costs and loan charges)	£5218 0s. 0d.

Drighlington:—

Cost of Drighlington Scavenging Contract, collection and tipping of refuse—Total cost £440 0s. 0d.

The following is a statement prepared by the Senior Sanitary Inspector in accordance with Section 27 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1935 :—

Summary of Inspections made and Nuisances dealt with during the year 1938 :—

	Found.	Abated.
Insanitary ash-places	40	65
Insufficient refuse accommodation	23	7
Accumulations of refuse	21	19
Burning of refuse	2	2
Insufficient water closet accommodation ...	1	1
Insanitary water closets	11	5
Insanitary privy middens	14	3
Defective water closets	27	17
Defective urinals	4	5
Insanitary trough closets	2	0
Defective drainage	21	19
Choked drains and gullies	95	101
Defective sink waste pipes	48	48
Defective spoutings	42	39
Defective vent shafts	1	0
House dilapidation	88	77
Dampness in houses	24	20
Defective floors	2	2
Defective roofs	20	29
Defective plaster	7	3
Defective chimneys	6	6
Insanitary sinks	192	168
Insufficient ventilation	0	4
Insufficient water supply	6	6
Defective water pipes	8	10
Water in cellar	15	11
Dirty or verminous houses	33	32
House flies	1	1
Rats and mice	29	29
Animals so kept to be a nuisance	9	10
Offensive accumulations	12	9
Insanitary stalls	2	2
Dangerous footpath	0	1
Barbed wire	1	1
Dilapidated buildings	2	3
	<hr/> 809	<hr/> 755

Total number of inspections made in connection with the above—2239.

The numbers shown under “abated” relate in some cases to outstanding nuisances at the beginning of the year 1938, and similarly, numbers shown under “found” may be outstanding at the end of the year.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

In connection with the administration of the Shops Act, 1934, 104 inspections were made.

The following infringements were found:—

Insufficient sanitary accommodation	2
Defective sanitary accommodation	1
No washing facilities	6
No provision for taking meals	1
	<hr/>
Total	10
	<hr/>

Informal notices were given in respect of these few cases.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

In the Annual Report for 1937, reference was made to the work of a Joint Smoke Advisory Committee composed of Members of the Morley Council, Officials of the Corporation, representatives of Manufacturers and representatives of Engineers and Firemen.

This Committee drew up a Questionnaire which was sent round to the owners of plant concerned with a request that details of steam raising and other plant as asked for in the Questionnaire should be submitted to the Committee.

The replies were carefully scrutinised in conjunction with the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors of their observations of smoke emission and a number of owners were interviewed by the Committee. As a result of these interviews, many improvements to plant have been effected.

165 timed observations of smoke emission were made during the year, and other casual observations. In 36 cases

black smoke was emitted for a period longer than 3 minutes in the half hour of continuous observation. Formal notice of these infringements were served on the owners of the stacks concerned.

A summary of the recorded observations where the period of 3 minutes was exceeded, is given below:—

No. of smoke stacks.	Period of black smoke emission in the half-hour of continuous observation.
1	3 minutes
2	3½ „
6	4 „
6	4½ „
4	5½ „
2	5½ „
3	6 „
3	7 „
2	8 „
1	9 „
1	10 „
1	11 „
1	12 „
1	15 „
1	25 „
1	30 „
<hr/>	
Total ...	36
<hr/>	

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The Local Authority has two swimming baths at Corporation Street, Morley. The swimming baths are open to the public and also these are available to the Education Committee for the use of school-children and advantage is taken of this to give swimming instruction to the Junior and Senior school-children.

The water in the baths is purified by continuous filtration and chlorination (chloramine treatment).

Samples from each bath are taken at intervals and submitted to the West Riding County Laboratory for bacteriological examination.

The reports on the samples submitted in 1938 were satisfactory.

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from the First Class Swimming Bath, Morley, received on the 15th June, 1938.

Bacterial Content:—

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 14 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 1 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli:—

None in 100 ml. of water.

Chemical Examination:—

pH value = 7.5.

Report on the Bacteriological Examination of Water collected from the Second Class Swimming Bath, Morley, received on the 15th June, 1938.

Bacterial Content:—

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 2 days at 37°C. = 1 per ml. of water.

Average number of organisms developing on agar plates incubated for 3 days at 22°C. = 1 per ml. of water.

Presumptive B. Coli:—

None in 100 ml. of water.

Chemical Examination:—

pH value = 7.6.

ERADICATION OF BED-BUGS.

1.	(a) No. of Council Houses found to be infested with bed-bugs	19
	(b) No. of Council Houses disinfested	19
	(c) No. of other Houses found to be infested with bed-bugs	32
	(d) No. of these other houses disinfested	32

2. Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed-bugs:—

(a) Fumigation with H.C.N.

3. Methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses:—

(a) Removals from Clearance Houses.

In these cases, the removal is undertaken by the Local Authority, and in every case, whether bugs have been found or not, the furniture and furnishings are subject to disinfestation. Hard furnishings are disinfested with H.C.N. in a special removal van, and soft furnishings are subject to steam sterilization.

(b) Straight lettings of Council Houses.

Before the removal, tenants' houses and furnishings are subjected to a careful scrutiny, and where any evidence of bug infestation is found, the procedure described under (a) above is adopted.

Council Houses which have been in occupation and become vacant are inspected for the presence of bugs, and where evidence of these is found, the house is disinfested with H.C.N. before the new tenant moves in.

4. All disinfestation and fumigation with H.C.N. is carried out by a local contractor.

The sterilization of soft furnishings by steam is done by the Local Authority, transport being provided by the contractor.

5. Supervision is given by the Local Sanitary Inspectors. The Local Authority has now appointed a woman "Housing Inspector," and a part of her duties is the supervision of the Council Houses. During her visits to the various Council Houses, advice is given by her to the tenants on matters concerning the general care of Council Houses, and included with this is advice on verminous conditions.

SCHOOLS.

No new schools were erected in 1938.

Detail improvements were carried out in various School Departments in 1938, and these included:—

Improvements to Heating Apparatus—

Peel Street School.
Churwell School.
Gelderd Road School.
Cross Hall School.

Provision of Wash Basins—

Victoria Road Infant School.
Churwell Infant School.
Gelderd Road Infant School.

Provision of Drinking Fountain—

Churwell Infant School.

Improvements to Lavatories —

Churwell School.

Interior Lavatories provided—

Peel Street Infant School.
Victoria Road Infant School.

Geysers provided for Hot Water Supply—

Churwell School.
Blackgates School.
Gelderd Road School.
Street Lane School.

New school buildings, approved and projected, are as follows:—

Victoria Road Senior School—

Provision of a gymnasium and additional practical instruction rooms.

Bridge Street Senior School—

Extensions to the existing accommodation.

It is proposed to build here a new Infant and Junior School.

New Senior Schools—

Proposals have been adopted for the provision of a new Senior School in Ardsley to serve the East and West Ardsley Districts and for a new Senior School in the Gildersome—Drighlington District to serve the combined Area.

Water Supply in Schools.

Improvements have been made in most Departments. The water supply to every Department is satisfactory, and drinking fountains are installed.

Sanitary Accommodation.

The sanitary accommodation is satisfactory.

Infectious Diseases.

See under the General Heading of Infectious Diseases later in this Report.

SECTION D.—HOUSING.

Table D, included here, gives a summary of the Housing work carried out in 1938.

TABLE D.—HOUSING STATISTICS.

1—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	876
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1402
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	215
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	738
(3) Number of dwelling-houses needing further action	876
(a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	215
(b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	664
Note: Totals of (3) (a) and (b) should equal the figure given for (3).	

2—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	577
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3—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 Housing Act, 1936.

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	0
(a) By owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	0
(a) By owners	0
(b) By local Authority in default of owners	0

C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwelling-houses unfit for habitation	0
(2) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(3) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4—Unhealthy Areas.

Have any areas been declared Clearance Areas during the year 1938? If so, please give full particulars as to such, including situation, number of houses, population, and action taken relative thereto.

Area.	Description.	Houses.	Census.
26 ...	New Inn, Drighlington	8 ...	18
27 ...	The Green, Gildersome	3 ...	12
28 ...	Wakefield Road, Drighlington	5 ...	11
29 ...	Scott Green, Gildersome	9 ...	20
30 ...	Spring Gardens, Drighlington	18 ...	54
31 ...	Cotton Row, Gildersome	5 ...	6
32 ...	Spinkwell Cottages, West Ardsley	5 ...	12
33 ...	Westerton Road, West Ardsley	6 ...	27
34 ...	Allison's Buildings, East Ardsley... ..	18 ...	61
35 ...	Church Lane, West Ardsley	3 ...	8
36 ...	Haigh Moor Road	7 ...	19
37 ...	Batley Road, West Ardsley	2 ...	7
38 ...	Baghill Green "A," West Ardsley	13 ...	46
39 ...	Baghill Green "B," West Ardsley	2 ...	5
40 ...	Old Road and Eland Road, Churwell	10 ...	24
41 ...	Clay Terrace, Morley	18 ...	64
42 ...	Brunswick Street, Morley	2 ...	9
43 ...	Rods Mill Lane, Morley	3 ...	8
44 ...	Zoar Street, Morley	2 ...	4
45 ...	Wordsworth Square and Albert Road, Morley	24 ...	82
46 ...	Albert Road and Station Road, Morley	26 ...	61
47 ...	Black Bank and Hart Hill, Gildersome	18 ...	51
48 ...	Hodgson Lane, Drighlington	4 ...	17
49 ...	Town End, Morley	4 ...	14
24		215	640

These have been declared Clearance Areas. Action confirmed by Ministry of Health. Four houses excluded for reconditioning.

5—Number of new houses erected during 1938.

(a) By the Local Authority	68
(b) By private enterprise	130
Total	198

6—Housing Conditions.

(1) Total number of houses in the District	12548
(2) Number of working-class houses included in the above	10449
(3) General observations as to housing conditions, overcrowding and shortage of houses.	

The Council has adopted a Scheme to demolish 1,250 houses within a period of five years and to re-house displaced

tenants where necessary in new Council Houses. The present position in regard to overcrowding shows marked improvement from that at the date of original survey.

- (4) Any special activity in house building? If so, where?
The Council have under erection 148 houses in Wide Lane, Morley; 62 houses at Hill Top, West Ardsley; and 58 houses at Churwell Park, Morley.
- (5) Any housing scheme projected by Local Authority? If so, please give particulars.
Three:—(1) Morley. Baker Street Extension.
(2) and (3) Drighlington. Fairfax Extension.
(4) Gildersome. Moorhead Estate Extension.
- (6) Any regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 None

7—Town Planning.

- (1) Is the Council a member of any Regional Town Planning Committee? If so, which?
Batley and District Joint Town Planning Committee.
- (2) Is a Town Planning Scheme in force for
(a) The whole of the District No
(b) Part of the District Yes
If so, give particulars of scheme.
Applies to part of the District only.
- (3) Have Council during 1938 passed a Resolution deciding to prepare a Town Planning Scheme? If so, does it relate to:—
(a) Whole District? No
(b) Part of District? No

8—Name and address of Officer designated to make inspections under the Housing Consolidated Regulations.
Frederick G. E. Hill, Medical Officer of Health, Morley.

9.—Has any action been taken to improve the housing conditions of tuberculous families in your District, either by way of building new or special houses or the granting of special facilities for such families to be housed? If so please state action taken?

No, but every consideration is given to these cases.

10—Housing Act, 1936—Part IV.—Overcrowding.

- (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year... 220
(2) Number of families dwelling therein 220
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 1217
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 4
- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 75
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 460
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding None
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.

The position has improved considerably from the position at the date of the overcrowding survey. Many cases have been abated by re-housing in new Council Houses.

(Signed) FREDERICK G. E. HILL,
Medical Officer of Health.

OVERCROWDING IN COUNCIL HOUSES.

17 cases of overcrowding in Council Houses are recorded at the end of the year.

District.	No. of Houses.	No. in Family.	Permitted Nos. of Houses.
Morley	3	5½	5
	1	6½	6
	2	7	6
	1	8	6
	1	7½	7
	1	8	7
	1	9	7
	1	9	6
Ardsley	1	3½	3
Drighlington ...	1	4	3
	2	5	3
	1	6½	6
	—	—	—
Total ...	16		

6 cases of overcrowding in Council Houses were abated in 1938.

During 1938, 57 cases of overcrowding have been abated by removal of families to Council Houses.

At the end of 1937, 299 overcrowded houses were recorded. Reference to Table D above shows that at the end of 1938 there were 220 recorded overcrowded houses. 4 new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

83 cases of overcrowding were abated and the number of persons concerned were 460.

These figures show a considerable improvement on the original survey figures, where 685 overcrowded houses were ascertained in the whole district.

CLEARANCE AREAS.

Reference has been made in previous Annual Reports to Clearance Areas (Morley) 1 to 25 inclusive.

In 1938, representations were made in respect of 24 Clearance Areas. These were Clearance Areas (Morley) 26 to 49 inclusive.

A list of the Areas is given below.

Area.	Description.	No. of Houses.	No. of Persons at date of census.
26	New Inn, Drighlington	8	18
27	The Green, Gildersome	3	12
28	Wakefield Road, Drighlington	5	11
29	Scott Green, Gildersome	9	20
30	Spring Gardens, Drighlington	18	54
31	Cotton Row, Gildersome	5	6
32	Spinkwell Cottages	5	12
33	Westerton Road, West Ardsley	6	27
34	Allison's Buildings, East Ardsley	18	61
35	Church Lane, West Ardsley	3	8
36	Haigh Moor Road	7	19
37	Batley Road, West Ardsley	2	7
38	Baghill Green "A", West Ardsley ...	13	46
39	Baghill Green "B," West Ardsley	2	5
40	Old Road and Elland Road, Churwell ...	10	24
41	Clay Terrace, Morley	18	64
42	Brunswick Street, Morley	2	9
43	Rods Mill Lane, Morley	3	8
44	Zoar Street, Morley	2	4
45	Wordsworth Square and Albert Road, Morley	24	82
46	Albert Road and Station Road, Morley...	26	61
47	Black Bank and Harthill Buildings, Gildersome	18	51
48	Hodgson Lane, Drighlington	4	17
49	Town End, Morley	4	14
Total ...		<u>215</u>	<u>640</u>

Clearance Orders were made in respect of each of these Areas, and a Ministry of Health Enquiry was held commencing on the 26th October, 1938.

With the exception of a part of Area 34, in which Area four houses were excluded from the Order, an undertaking from the owner to recondition the four houses being accepted,

confirmation of all the Clearance Areas was received from the Ministry of Health. The Council is proceeding with the programme which was made under the Housing Acts.

PROVISION OF NEW COUNCIL HOUSES.

The Baker Street Housing Estate is now completed and also the Clough Street Estate and these houses are in occupation.

The erection of 148 Houses on the Wide Lane Estate, Morley, is proceeding and it is anticipated that the erection of all the houses on this estate will be completed in 1939.

Work is proceeding on the Churwell Park Estate.

The 28 houses, being the second instalment, on the Moorhead Estate, Gildersome, are now completed.

The Blackgates Housing Scheme (erection of 30 houses), was completed in 1938.

The erection of further Council Houses is provided for at Hill Top, West Ardsley.

Land has been acquired for a new Council Housing Estate at Fairfax, Drighlington. A further site in Morley is under consideration.

SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Inspections of the milk cows and of the cowsheds are made at regular intervals by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Veterinary Inspector is accompanied on these inspections by a Sanitary Inspector of the Local Authority. Four inspections were so made in 1938. There were 526 dairy cows inspected and 27 of these were found to be suffering from Tuberculosis and action was taken under the Tuberculosis Order.

Further routine inspections of cowsheds, dairies and of farm buildings, etc., are carried out by the Local Inspectors. The summary of these inspections is given in the following table:—

Visits of inspection to cowsheds	184
Visits of inspection to dairies	132
Visits of inspection to milk dealers	128
	<hr/>
Total visits	444
	<hr/>

As a result of these inspections, informal action was called for in 75 cases. No formal action was necessary.

MILK SAMPLING.

Milk samples for examination are taken by the Local Sanitary Inspectors and by the Inspectors of the West Riding County Council.

Samples taken by the Inspectors during the year were examined at the West Riding County Laboratory, Wakefield, and a summary of the reports received is given.

Milk.	No. of samples.	Satisfactory Report.	Unsatisfactory Report.
Accredited ...	26	24	2
Untreated	147	93	54
Pasteurised ...	8	5	3
Sterilized	2	2	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	183	124	59
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Action taken following the receipt of an unsatisfactory report is as follows. The producer or/and dealer is notified of the result of the examination. The notification is followed by a visit of inspection and the report of the inspector may call for further action which is taken in necessary cases. Certain of the samples reported on are of milk retailed in Morley but produced in other Areas. In such cases, the report on the sample is forwarded to the appropriate Health Department for any necessary action.

During past years, improvement in the conditions under which milk is produced have been recorded. There are, however, some cases where improvement is urgently required and report has been made to the Health Committee in respect of these. Appropriate action is being taken.

There are 51 registered cow keepers and 60 registered purveyors of milk in the District.

There are 9 licensed producers of "Accredited Milk." No "Tuberculin Tested" milk is produced locally. One pasteurising plant is operating, this plant belonging to the Morley Industrial Co-operative Society.

MEAT.

There are 15 premises where the slaughtering of animals and the dressing of carcasses is carried on. 7 slaughterhouses are registered and 8 are licensed. Arrangements are made for the local Sanitary Inspectors to examine all carcasses after slaughter and the dressing of the carcasses and also to inspect the animals before slaughter.

During 1938, 1078 visits of inspection were made to slaughter-houses and at these visits the following carcasses were inspected:—

Bovines	1489 carcasses
Sheep	2909 carcasses
Pigs	1935 carcasses
	<hr/>
Total	6333 carcasses
	<hr/>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle (excluding Cows).	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
No. Killed	1168	318	3	2909	1935
No. Inspected	1168	318	3	2909	1935
All diseases except tuberculosis—					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	77	2	0	2	5
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	6.6	.7	0	.01	.31
Tuberculosis only—					
Whole carcasses condemned	0	0	0	0	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	67	51	0	0	148
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	5.7	16.4	0	0	7.7

The following is a statement of the meat found to be unfit for human consumption during the above inspections with a note of the conditions found:—

		Condition found.	
(1)	Whole carcasses—		
	Bovines	Tuberculosis	1
	Swine	Tuberculosis	1
		Jaundice	1
(2)	Parts of Carcasses—		
	Bovines—Heads and Tongues ...	Tuberculosis	13
	Lungs	Tuberculosis	71
	Livers	Tuberculosis	23
	Kidneys	Tuberculosis	3
	Mesenteries	Tuberculosis	3
	Udder	Tuberculosis	1
	Spleen	Tuberculosis	1
	Stomach	Tuberculosis	1
	Offals	Tuberculosis	1
	Livers	Flukes	73
	Livers	Abscesses	3
	Lungs	Abscesses	1
	Lungs	Cysts	1
	Livers	Fatty degeneration	1
	Udder	Mastitis	1
	Neck	Tuberculosis	1
	Swine—Heads	Tuberculosis	95
	Plucks	Tuberculosis	29
	Livers	Tuberculosis	7
	Mesenteries	Tuberculosis	17
	Heads	Abscess	1
	Liver	Hepatitis	1
	Liver	Cyst	1
	Plucks	Pneumonia	1
	Plucks	Inflammation	1
	Sheep—Liver	Echinococcus	1
Total			352

A summary of the above table shows:—

(1)	Whole carcasses condemned:—	
	(a) For tuberculosis	2
	(b) Other conditions	1
	Total	3
(2)	Parts of carcasses—	
	(a) For tuberculosis	266
	(b) For other conditions	86
	Total	352

Additional to the report of inspections at the slaughter-houses given above, the following meat was found to be unfit for human consumption.

Beef	14 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Pork	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Mutton	22 lbs.
Veal	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Suet	14 lbs.
Sausage meat	11 lbs.
Ham	14 lbs.

In all cases the unfit meat is taken by the officers of the Local Authority and disposed of by burning.

During 1938, no formal action or legal proceedings were taken.

FOODS OTHER THAN MEAT.

Routine visits of inspection are made to premises where food other than Meat is prepared or offered for sale.

In 1938 the following inspections are recorded:—

Visits of inspection to—

Fried Fish Shops	159
Bakehouses	78
Ice Cream Premises	30
Other Premises	52

Total	<u>319</u>
-------------	------------

Informal action in respect of premises or food was necessary in 33 cases.

Action was taken in respect of the following food which was found to be unfit for human consumption.

Rabbits	10
Ducks' Eggs	87
New Laid Eggs	45
Apples	62 lbs.

ADULTERATION, ETC.

The inspection and sampling is undertaken by the West Riding County Authority.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield (West Riding County Authority).

See also elsewhere in this Report under "Milk," etc.

NUTRITION. DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE OF NUTRITION AND FOOD VALUES.

This work is undertaken by the Staff of the Medical Department in the Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, etc.

The extension of the Milk Scheme for school children has been supplemented in individual and other cases by instruction in food values.

SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the numbers of notifications of “Notifiable Infectious Diseases” received in 1938:—

Scarlet Fever	181
Diphtheria	37
Pneumonia	58
Puerperal Pyrexia	4
Erysipelas	17
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	29
Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis	19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2
Total	<u>347</u>

The numbers of notifications of these diseases amongst children of school age were as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	112
Diphtheria	23
Pneumonia	6
Total	<u>141</u>

The notifications of infectious diseases (notifiable and non-notifiable) received from Head Teachers during the year were as follows:—

Measles	136
Chickenpox	10
Scarlet Fever	7
Whooping Cough	6
German Measles	3
Suspected Enteric Fever	1
Scarlet Fever contact	1
Total	<u>164</u>

Certificates recording that low attendance in various schools were due to infectious diseases were granted as follows:

Week ending.	School.	Infectious Disease.
April 1st ...	Cross Hall Infants	... Measles.
„ 8th ...	Cross Hall Infants	... Measles.
„ 13th ...	Cross Hall Infants	... Measles.
June 3rd ...	East Ardsley Infants	... Measles.

The incidence of the notifiable infectious diseases in the various school departments is shown in the following table:—

School Department.	Scarlet			Total.
	Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	
Bridge Street Senior	7	0	0	7
Bridge Street Infants	2	3	0	5
Victoria Road Senior	4	0	1	5
Victoria Road Infants	3	1	0	4
Peel Street Boys	5	0	0	5
Peel Street Girls	3	0	0	3
Peel Street Infants	7	0	0	7
Cross Hall Boys	1	1	0	2
Cross Hall Girls	4	0	0	4
Cross Hall Infants	5	0	1	6
Churwell Senior	2	0	1	3
Churwell Infants	2	1	2	5
St. Peter's	2	0	0	2
Blackgates Mixed	5	0	0	5
Blackgates Infants	4	2	0	6
East Ardsley Boys	6	2	0	8
East Ardsley Girls	7	7	0	14
East Ardsley Infants	6	4	0	10
Westerton Mixed	2	0	0	2
Hill Top Infants	1	0	0	1
Gildersome Church of England	3	0	0	3
Street Lane Mixed	2	0	0	2
Street Lane Infants	0	0	1	1
Gelder Road Mixed	1	0	0	1
Gelder Road Infants	2	0	0	2
Drighlington Boys	9	1	0	10
Drighlington Girls	3	0	0	3
Drighlington Infants	3	0	0	3
Queen Street Infants	1	0	0	1
Morley Grammar School	10	1	0	11
	<hr/> 112	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 141

Reference to the tables given shows that during 1938 two infectious diseases only were prevalent, scarlet fever and measles.

SCARLET FEVER.

Scarlet fever became prevalent in October, 1937, and continued prevalent up to the end of May, 1938. Of the total notified cases (181) 127 were notified in the first five months of

the year. From the onset of the outbreak in 1937 the cases of scarlet fever were widely distributed throughout the various schools and the District and this distribution is shown in the table given above.

Administrative action has been similar to that described previously. The majority of cases are removed from their homes to the Isolation Hospitals. Contacts are excluded from school attendance and not re-admitted until nasal and throat swabs have been examined for haemolytic streptococci and negative reports obtained.

Examinations are made in the schools for missed cases and these when found are excluded.

Some severe infections have been recorded amongst the cases and a number of cases have been treated with the appropriate serum.

Four deaths are recorded as being due to scarlet fever. One death occurred in a patient in the Bruntcliffe Isolation Hospital, one in a patient in the Carr Gate Isolation Hospital, and one in a child treated in its own home.

One case died from a late complication of scarlet fever some months after discharge from an Isolation Hospital.

DIPHTHERIA.

37 cases of diphtheria were notified and 35 of these cases were admitted to an Isolation Hospital. Of the 37 notified cases, 23 were in children of school-age. Most of these cases were in relation to a localised outbreak in the East Ardsley District. 7 cases occurred in children attending the East Ardsley Girls School, 4 in children attending the East Ardsley Infants School, 2 in children attending the East Ardsley Boys School, and 2 in children attending the Blackgates Infants School.

No deaths are recorded amongst these 37 notified cases but one death from diphtheria is recorded, this being a case where

the infection occurred in a child resident at the time in a neighbouring area. The child was admitted to the Isolation Hospital of that Authority and the death occurred there.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

This work has been carried out again in 1938 on the lines described in previous Annual Reports.

Where children are under 7 years of age no preliminary Schick Test is done but a preliminary Schick Test is carried out with all children over the age of 7 years.

The material used for immunizing has in all cases been T.A.F.

A summary of the year's work is given below:—

	Acceptances.	Schick Test.	Treatment Commenced.	Treatment Completed.
Infants	150	10	144	143
Junior	60	56	46	46
Senior	43	43	28	28

Free treatment is given and where treatment is undertaken by a private practitioner under the scheme of the West Riding County Authority, a fee is paid to that practitioner by the West Riding County Authority.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

4 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. One case was notified in a patient in the Morley Hall Maternity Home. This patient was removed to the County Hospital, Staincliffe, for isolation and treatment. Three cases were notified in respect of patients in their own homes. One of these patients was removed to the Leeds Maternity Hospital for isolation and treatment and the other two remained in their own homes. All of the patients recovered. One death from puerperal sepsis is recorded. This patient was admitted to the Leeds Maternity Hospital for confinement, contracted the puerperal infection, and died in that Institution. The disease was not notified to this Department.

PNEUMONIA.

58 cases of pneumonia were notified and 25 deaths due to pneumonia are recorded. 3 of these cases of pneumonia were admitted to Hospital, one to the Bruntcliffe Isolation Hospital, one to the Carr Gate Isolation Hospital, and one to the County Hospital at Staincliffe.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified. One case occurred in an infant in the Morley Hall Maternity Home and one in an infant where the mother had been confined at home. Complete recovery with no impairment of vision is recorded in each case.

ERYSIPELAS.

17 cases of erysipelas were notified and 1 case occurred in the Bruntcliffe Isolation Hospital in a patient isolated for scarlet fever. No other case is known to have been admitted to Hospital.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER.

2 deaths are recorded from cerebro-spinal fever. These were transferred deaths and no notifications of this disease were received.

TYPHOID AND PARA-TYPHOID FEVERS.

No cases were recorded and no deaths are recorded.

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

29 notifications of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were received. 27 cases were notified in 1937. 14 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis are recorded. Regarding the 14 recorded deaths, 10 of these patients had been previously notified to the Health Department as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

19 notifications of new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were received in 1938. 5 deaths from non-respiratory tuber-

culosis are recorded, but of these one only had been notified to the Health Department prior to death as a case of tuberculosis.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade).

No action taken or required.

Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis)—

No action taken or required.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Amongst the non-notifiable infectious diseases, measles was prevalent. Reference to a table shows that 136 notifications of this disease were received from Head Teachers and four certificates of low attendance due to this disease were granted in each case to an infant department.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The Morley Borough is at present served by four Isolation Hospitals one being for cases of small-pox only and the other three admitting cases of general infectious diseases.

BRUNTCLIFFE LANE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This Hospital has been fully described in previous Annual Reports.

Admissions to the Hospital in 1938 are shown in the following table:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Total.
No. of cases admitted	77	4	1	1	83
No. of deaths	1	0	0	0	1

The Bruntcliffe Isolation Hospital admits cases from the four wards (North, Central, South, and Churwell) being the original District of the Morley Borough.

OAKWELL HALL ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This is a Joint Board Hospital and cases are admitted to this Hospital from the Drighlington and Gildersome Wards.

An arrangement exists for certain cases of diphtheria from other wards to be admitted to this Hospital.

The cases admitted to this Hospital from Morley in 1938 are shown as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Observation.	Total.
No. of cases admitted ...	43	12	1	56
No. of deaths	0	0	0	0

CARR GATE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Carr Gate Isolation Hospital is a Joint Board Hospital and admits cases of infectious diseases from the East and West Ardsley Wards of the Morley Borough.

The cases admitted to this Hospital from Morley in 1938 are shown as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria.	Pneumonia.	Total.
No. of cases admitted ...	38	19	1	58
No. of deaths	1	0	0	1

GRANGE HOSPITAL, CHURWELL.

This Hospital is retained for cases of small-pox. Use of the accommodation has been made for the isolation of cases of other Infectious Diseases, but no such use of this Hospital was called for in 1938.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) 1938.

Disease.	Total Cases notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	181	158	4
Diphtheria	37	35	1*
Enteric Fever (including Para-Typhoid)	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	1*
Pneumonia	58	3	25
Other Notifiable Diseases—			
Erysipelas	17	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	1	0
Cerebro-spinal Fever	0	2	2*

*These cases were not notified in Morley and are not included under the heading of total notified cases.

AGE GROUP INCIDENCE AND ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Disease.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Diphtheria ...	0	0	1	1	3	13	8	9	1	0	1	0	37
Scarlet Fever	1	3	4	9	14	61	47	22	18	2	0	0	181
Enteric fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	2	3	6	3	10	1	2	6	9	10	4	58
Erysipelas ...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	11	0	17
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	7	3	9	1	29
Non-pulmonary	1	0	0	3	2	3	3	0	3	1	3	0	19
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	5	8	19	22	87	59	42	41	18	34	5	347

CANCER.

62 deaths from cancer are recorded, 29 being in males and 33 in females.

Year.	No. of Deaths from Cancer (all forms of malignant diseases).
1929	36
1930	22
1931	35
1932	35
1933	32
1934	40
1935	27
1936	38
1937 Extended Borough	55
1938 Extended Borough	62

An analysis of the 62 deaths shows:—

Females.				Males.			
Cancer of Digestive Tract and Associated Organs	19			Cancer of Digestive Tract and Associated Organs	18		
Cancer of Breast and Uterus	12			Cancer of Genito Urinary System	3		
Cancer of the Lung ...	0			Cancer of Lung	4		
Other	1			Other	2		
Not Recorded	1			Not Recorded	2		
	<hr/>				<hr/>		
	33				29		
	<hr/>				<hr/>		

Male and Female.

Cancer of Reproductive and Associated Organs ...	15
Cancer Digestive Tract and Associated Organs ...	37
Cancer of Lung	4
Other	3
Not Recorded	3
	<hr/>
Total	62
	<hr/>

The ages at death are shown in the following table:—

Age		Males.	Females.	Combined.
30-39 years	.....	1	3	4
„ 40-49	„	1	5	6
„ 50-59	„	7	5	12
„ 60-69	„	9	5	14
„ 70-79	„	7	12	19
„ 80-89	„	2	2	4

Facilities for the diagnosis and the treatment of cancer are available to residents in this area at the various hospitals in Leeds.

(b) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

Action is taken by the Local Authority in connection with ophthalmia neonatorum. For these cases, assistance with home nursing is provided on request.

Treatment facilities are readily available for all cases at the Leeds Institutions and at other near Institutions.

4. TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

NOTIFICATIONS OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1938.

	Notifications.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	29	9
Non-Pulmonary ..	19	5
Totals	48	14

Age Groups.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1
5—15	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
15—25	8	3	1	2	0	1	2	0
25—35	1	4	0	0	3	1	0	0
35—45	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	0
45—55	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
55—65	5	1	0	2	1	2	0	0
65 and upwards	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	19	10	6	13	9	5	3	2

There are recorded 14 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 9 of which are in males and 5 in females.

Of the 14 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 10 of these had been previously notified to the Health Department as cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

There were 5 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, and of these one case had been notified to this Department.

AGE GROUP MORTALITY.
ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Deaths.	0-1	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total
Diphtheria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scarlet Fever	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
Puerperal Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Enteric Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia (all forms)	4	1	0	1	2	5	3	9	25
Tuberculosis— Pulmonary	0	0	0	0	1	8	5	0	14
Non-pulmonary	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals ...	6	1	3	3	6	14	11	9	53

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS OF PERSONS FROM NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	North Ward.	Central Ward.	South Ward.	Chur- well Ward.	East Ardsley Ward.	West Ardsley Ward.	Drigh- lington Ward.	Gilder- some Ward.	Total.
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	4
Encephalitis									
Lethargica	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tuberculosis—									
Pulmonary	2	2	3	0	2	2	2	1	14
Non-pulmonary	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5
Pneumonia									
(all forms)	3	2	4	1	6	5	4	0	25
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	6	10	1	9	8	7	2	52
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

CASES			Vision Un- impaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Death.
NOTIFIED	TREATED					
	At home.	In hospital				
2	1	1	2	0	0	0

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

Estimated population of Morley for 1938:—39,350.

BIRTHS.

617 births were notified in 1938 as compared with 537 in 1937.

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED BIRTHS IN WARDS.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Morley North	58	37	95
Morley Central	39	29	68
Morley South	48	50	98
Churwell	12	19	31
East Ardsley	41	45	86
West Ardsley	60	54	114
Drighlington	25	40	65
Gildersome	34	26	60
	<hr/> 317 <hr/>	<hr/> 300 <hr/>	<hr/> 617 <hr/>

The Registrar-General's corrected figure for the birth-rate gives 312 boys and 301 girls, a total of 613.

6 boys and 15 girls are recorded as illegitimate.

The corrected birth-rate figure is 15.58 per 1,000.

The corrected birth-rate figure for 1937 was 13.7 per 1,000, and the figures for the past 5 years are:—

1933	13.8
1934	12.6
1935	12.2
1936	14.2
1937 Extended Borough	13.7

The Registrar-General's returns show the following live birth-rates estimated on a population to the middle of 1938.—

England and Wales	15.1
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	15.0
148 smaller Towns (Resident Popula- tions 25,000 to 50,000 to 1931 Census)	15.4
London, Administrative Council	13.4

The following table shows the causes of death in the Borough of Morley for the year 1938:—

Morley Municipal Borough, 1938 (Civilians only)—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Typhoid and Para-typhoid fevers ...	0	0	0
2. Measles	1	0	1
3. Scarlet fever	2	2	4
4. Whooping cough	0	0	0
5. Diphtheria	0	1	1
6. Influenza	1	3	4
7. Encephalitis lethargica	1	0	1
8. Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	2
9. Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	9	5	14
10. Other tuberculous diseases	3	2	5
11. Syphilis	0	0	0
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	0	1
13. Cancer, malignant disease	29	33	62
14. Diabetes	5	5	10
15. Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	16	25	41
16. Heart disease	73	50	123
17. Aneurysm	1	0	1
18. Other circulatory diseases	15	15	30
19. Bronchitis	12	7	19
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	12	13	25
21. Other respiratory diseases	2	2	4
22. Peptic ulcer	0	0	0
23. Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	3	0	3
24. Appendicitis	0	2	2
25. Cirrhosis of liver	1	0	1
26. Other diseases of liver, etc.	1	4	5
27. Other digestive diseases	2	4	6
28. Acute and chronic nephritis	6	9	15
29. Puerperal sepsis	0	1	1
30. Other puerperal causes	0	1	1
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	12	10	22
32. Senility	7	17	24
33. Suicide	4	2	6
34. Other violence	12	5	17
35. Other defined diseases	17	14	31
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	0	0	0
37. Diarrhœa (2 years and over)	0	0	0
	<hr/> 249	<hr/> 233	<hr/> 482

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total deaths of Infants under one year...	22	13	35
Legitimate	22	11	33
Illegitimate	0	2	2
Total number of live births	312	301	613
Legitimate	306	286	592
Illegitimate	6	15	21
Total number of still-births	23	13	36
Legitimate	23	12	35
Illegitimate	0	1	1
Population (Resident)			39,350

RESPIRATORY DISEASES—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Deaths	27	24	27	51	48
Death-rate	1.18	1.06	1.2	1.3	1.21

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES DURING 1938.

	Males.	Females.
Pneumonia (all forms)	12	13
Bronchitis	12	7
Other respiratory diseases	2	2
	<hr/> 26 <hr/>	<hr/> 22 <hr/>

STATISTICS RELATING TO INFANT MORTALITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Infant Mortality Rate for the year is 57.0 per 1,000 live births. The Infant Mortality Rates for the past five years are shown as:—

1933 ...	47.1	} per 1,000 live births.
1934 ...	59.2	
1935 ...	58.1	
1936 ...	31.8	
1937 ...	44.5	

COMPARATIVE INFANT MORTALITY RATE.

England and Wales	53	} per 1,000 live births.
126 County Borough and Great Towns including London	57	
148 Small Towns	51	
London	57	

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH OF ALL INFANTS
UNDER 1 YEAR.

	North Ward.	Central Ward.	South Ward.	Chur- well Ward.	East Ardsley Ward.	West Ardsley Ward.	Drigh- lington Ward.	Gilder- some Ward.	Total.
Premature Birth and									
Congenital Defects	3	2	4	0	3	3	6	1	22
Diarrhoea	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
Violence Accident...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Other Defined Con- ditions	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	2	5	0	3	5	6	3	29
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not Recorded									5
									—
									35
									—

CANCER.

Table showing deaths and death-rates for the past five years :—

	1934	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Deaths	40	27	38	55	62
Death-rate ...	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1938, for the Borough of Morley in the County of West Riding of Yorkshire, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and the Factories Act, 1937 (which superseded the Act of 1901 1st July, 1938).

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power ...	18	0	0
Factories without mechanical power ...	11	0	0
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out- workers' premises)	0	0	0
Total	29	0	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars. (1)	Number of Defects.			Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
Want of cleanliness	0	0	—	—
Overcrowding	0	0	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ..	0	0	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	0	0	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors...	0	0	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	insufficient ...	1	1	—
	unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	—
	not separate			
	for sexes ...	1	1	—
Other offences (not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937) ...	0	0	—	—
Total	4	4	—	—

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

(Section 108 of Act of 1901 ; Section III of Act of 1937).

NATURE OF WORK.					Instan- ces.	Notices served.	Prosecu- tions.
()					(2)	(3)	(4)
Wearing Apparel—							
Making, etc.			
Cleaning and washing			
Household linen			
Lace, lace curtains and nets			
Curtains and furniture hangings			
Furniture and upholstery			
Electro-plate			
File making			
Brass and brass articles			
Fur pulling			
Cables and chains			
Anchors and Grapnels			
Cart Gear			
Locks, latches and keys			
Umbrellas, etc.			
Artificial flowers			
Nets, other than wire nets			
Tents			
Sacks			
Racquet and tennis balls			
Paper, etc., boxes, paper bags			
Brush making			
Pea picking			
Feather sorting			
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.			
Stuffed toys			
Basket making			
Chocolates and sweetmeats			
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.			
Textile weaving			
Lampshades			
Total							

There are no
out workers
in Morley.

FREDERICK G. E. HILL,

Medical Officer of Health.

DEATH RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

(Provisional figures). Based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

	RATE PER 1000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.								RATE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births	Still- Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Para- typhoid fevers.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping- cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales ...	15.1	0.60	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs & Great Towns, including London ...	15.0	0.65	11.7	0.00	—	0.05	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns ...	15.4	0.65	11.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.10	3.6	51
London ...	13.4	0.48	11.4	0.00	—	0.06	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.06	13.1	57
Morley ...	15.5	0.91	12.2	0.00	—	0.02	0.1	6.00	0.02	0.1	4.8	57.0

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows :

	per 1,000 Live Births		Puerperal Sepsis	Others.	Total.
	per 1,000 Live Births	Total Births			
England and Wales	0.89	2.19	3.08
London	0.86	2.11	2.97
Morley	1.63	1.63	3.26
...	1.5	1.5	3.0

TABLE C.

YEAR 1938.

BOROUGH OF MORLEY SANITARY DISTRICT.

NUISANCE INSPECTIONS

Total No. of Inspections made in 1938, for Nuisances only—2239.
(For Housing Inspections see Table D).

Nuisances found in 1938	... 809	Total needing abatement	... 1048
Nuisances in hand, end of 1937	239	Abated during 1938	... 755
		Outstanding end of 1938	... 293
Notices served, Informal	... 809	Complied with	... 516
„ „ Statutory	... None	„ „	... n/a
Total number of Summonses or other legal proceedings	...	...	None

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	Total No. of Inspec- tions made.	General Conditions.	Legal Proceed- ings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses ...	0	0	0	—	0
Houses let in Lodgings	2	2	2	Not satisfactory	0
Canal Boats ...	0	0	0	—	0
Knackers' Yards ...	0	0	0	—	0
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5	0	42	Not satisfactory	0
*Offensive Trades ...	11	11	11	Satisfactory	0

* Tripe boilers 4, fat melters 4, gut scraper 1, bone boiler 1, soap boiler 1.

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?—No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1938—None.

Details of any portion of district still requiring

(a) Sewering—Gelder Road, Morley, and Districts in Ardsley; Gildersome and Drighlington.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers—Little Lane, Churwell. Sewer inadequate.

No. of houses not connected to sewers—402 (Majority in the Drighlington District).

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Particulars of any extensions made during 1938—None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?—None.

Any complaint from West Riding Rivers Board?—Main Outfall. Effluent unsatisfactory.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

No. of privies with open middens—27. No. of pail or tub closets—20.

„ with covered middens—315.

No. of water closets—10207. Waste water closets—45.

No. of privies re-constructed during 1938—(a) as w.c.'s—6. (b) other—Nil.

No. of closets, other than Privies, reconstructed during 1938 as w.c.'s—None.

No. of additional Closets provided for old property in 1938—(a) w.c.'s—3.
(b) other—None.

No. of Closets constructed in 1938 for new houses—(a) w.c.'s—198.
(b) other—None.

Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to W.C. system. If so, what?—Adoption of Scheme of conversion for Drighlington District.

SCAVENGING.

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?—No.

If not, is it in operation in any part of the area? If so, please specify part or parts—By private contract in the Drighlington Area.

How is refuse disposed of? 1 Destruction—None. 2. Tipping—100 %
3. Farmers—None.

If tipping is in operation, is it on the controlled system?—Yes. Part—modified controlled tipping.

Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse—£5218.

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year—None.

WATER SUPPLY.

Source of supply—1. Morley Corporation Waterworks.
2. Halifax Corporation Waterworks.
3. Bradford Corporation Waterworks.

By whom distributed?—1. Morley Corporation. 2. Bradford Corporation.

No. of houses on public supply—Practically every house.

Any extension of supply during the year?—Yes. 2,300 yards of main laid in 1938.

Has supply been satisfactory?—Yes.

(a) In quality?—Yes. (b) In quantity—Yes.

Any examinations made during the year (a) chemical?—Yes. Result—Satisfactory.

(b) bacteriological?—280 Result—Recent results quite satisfactory.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?—No.

MILK SUPPLY.

Are Two Registers being kept as required by Section 2 (3) Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922?— (a) For Retailers—Yes.
(b) For Cowkeepers or Wholesale Traders—Yes.

Have any retailers been removed from the Register?—No.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS 1936 and 1938

No. of Licences in force in area
for :—

Samples of designated milks
examined bacteriologically.

		Number Satisfactory.	Number Unsatisfactory.	Total.
(a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk	0	0	0	0
(b) Production of "Accredited" Milk	9	25	2	27
(c) In respect of Pasteurising plants	1	4	3	7

No. of Milk samples taken by officers of local authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928—None.

No. found adulterated None. No. of prosecutions—N/a.

No. of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of local authority for :
(a) Methylene blue test—149. (b) presence of tuberculosis—149

Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g., sedimentation test?—None

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1938?—None.

No. of cowkeepers in district—51. No registered—51.

Total No. of cowsheds—84 Total No. of milk cows—528.

Total No. of cowsheds inspected during the year—84.

Total No. of cowshed inspections—184

No. of wholesale traders registered—18. No. of retail milk sellers registered—60.

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk—Conditions variable with regard to premises. Considerable improvement with regard to methods and the handling of milk.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Any public abattoir in the district?—No.

Total No. of private slaughterhouses 15, made up of 7 registered and 8 licensed.

No. unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position or in other respects—9.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
<i>Number killed (if known)...</i>	1168	318	3	2909	1935
<i>Number inspected ...</i>	1168	318	3	2909	1935
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	..	..	...	...	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	77	2	..	2	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	6.6	0.7	..	.07	.31
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	...	1	...	...	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	67	51	...	...	148
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	5.7	16.4	..	...	7.7

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Meat Marking: Is scheme in force under above?—No.
If so, give particulars of action under same—

OTHER FOODS.

No. of samples (other than milk) taken by Officers of L.A. for examination under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928—None.

No. found adulterated—0. No. of prosecutions—0.

No. of Bakehouses in district—38. Total inspections—78.

Are any of bakehouses underground, if so, how many? 0

SCHOOLS.

No. of Schools in district 16 separate premises. No. visited by M.O H.—16.
Action taken—Individual exclusion Schools closed by M.O H—None.
General Sanitary Conditions—Good. Certain exceptions.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.**SMOKE ABATEMENT.**

No. of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1938—165.
No. of above showing excessive emission of black smoke—36.
No. of cautions issued—36 No. of statutory notices issued—None.
No. of prosecutions—None.

SHOPS ACT, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3).

No. of visits paid under the above Act during 1938—104.
 Unsatisfactory conditions found—10. Remedied—8.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, Etc.

No. in district—5

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase?—No.

Have Council made bye-laws under Section 268 (4) Public Health Act, 1936?—No.

CAMPING SITES.

No. of sites in area which were used for camping purposes during 1938—None.

No. of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the local authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936—None.

Estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season of 1938—None.

Any other observations—None.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No. of Council houses found to be infested—19. No. disinfested—19

Other houses found to be infested—32. No. disinfested—32.

What methods are employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs?—Fumigation with H.C.N. Gas.

What methods are employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses?—Fumigation with H.C.N. Gas and steam sterilization.

Is the work of disinfection carried out by the local authority or by a contractor?—Contractor.

What measures are taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation of houses after cleansing?—The Council has appointed a visitor for this work. Assistance is given also by the Sanitary Inspectors.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

Are there in the district :—

(a) Any public swimming baths or pools?—Public Baths (two swimming baths.

(b) Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public?—No.

If so, give brief particulars of each and state what action is taken to ensure satisfactory condition of the water.—The water in the Public Swimming Baths is subject to filtration and chlorination.

(c) Any samples of bath waters examined, in 1938, apart from samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. If so, please give particulars—All samples are submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. Results of examination—Reports satisfactory.

URBAN POWERS—(Rural Districts only).

Are any urban powers in force in your District under Section 13 of the Public Health Act, 1936?—N/a. If so, what—N/a.

BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS in force in District.

Please give complete list of Byelaws and Regulations in force, and date of adoption in each case—

Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	...	10/9/1888
Dairies Cowsheds and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	9/4/1888
Prevention of Waste Water, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	14/5/1901
Spitting	...	...	...	...	...	4/7/1904
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	26/4/1904
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	7/6/1904
Admission and Discharge of Patients	...	...	...	...	...	23/4/1907
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	12/2/1926
Drainage of Existing Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	9/4/1926
Regulation of the Emission of Smoke	...	...	...	...	...	5/2/1931
Escape from Fire in Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	14/1/1932
Public Baths	...	...	...	...	...	7/1/1931
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	26/9/1933
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	26/9/1933
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	1933
Employment of Children (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	...	1/3/1935
Street Trading (Children's Act, 1933)	...	...	...	...	...	1/10/1935

INFANT MORTALITY.

Any suggestions?—None.

Causes of excessive Infant Mortality in 1938?—No excessive mortality.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diseases specially prevalent in 1938—Scarlet Fever. State—months—January to May, 1938.

Any diseases specially added to notifiable list?—None.

Any influences threatening the health of the district?—None.

Any arrangements for nursing Puerperal Fever cases?—(for areas autonomous under the M & C.W. Act, 1918.)

At Home—Yes. In Hospital—Yes.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

General Infectious Diseases:—

Address of Hospital—1. Bruntcliffe Lane Isolation Hospital, Morley.
2. Carr Gate Isolation Hospital, nr. Wakefield.
3. Oakwell Hall Isolation Hospital, Birstall.

Any change or extension in 1938—No.

Any disease in addition to Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever or Diphtheria (e.g. Pneumonia or non-notifiable disease) treated in infectious diseases hospital—Yes, if accommodation is available.

Name of Authority controlling—1. Morley Corporation. 2 and 3. Joint Boards

Smallpox:—Address of Hospital—1. Grange Hospital, Morley. 2. Oakwell Hall Hospital, Birstall.

Any change or extension in 1938—No.

Name of Authority controlling—1. Morley Corporation. 2. Joint Board.

GENERAL HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

(a) General and Accident—None.

Address—N/A.

Children's—None

,, N/A.

(b) Local: Hospital, Cottage—None.

,, N/A.

(c) Maternity (Homes)—One.

Morley Hall Maternity Home.

Nursing Homes (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 187).

Are there, to your knowledge, any Nursing Homes in your district which may not be registered?—None.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

	Location of Ambulance.	Ownership.	Type of Ambulance.	Arrangements for nurse to accompany patients.	Charges (if any) to patients in district.
For General Sick & Accident Cases	Morley Fire Station	Morley Corporation	Motor	No	Yes. Scale
For General Infectious Disease Cases	1. Bruntcliffe Lane	Morley Corporation	Horse drawn	Yes	No
	2. Carr Gate	Joint Board	Motor	Yes	No
	3. Oakwell Hall	Joint Board	Motor	Yes	No
For Smallpox	1. Bruntcliffe Lane	Morley Corporation	Horse-drawn	Yes	No
	2. Oakwell Hall	Joint Board	Motor	Yes	No

If ambulance of another Authority is used, please state terms and conditions—
No ambulance of another Authority is used. Ambulances are privately hired if required for General Sick and Accident Cases.

MORTUARIES.

What accommodation—

(a) For accidents—Morley—one. Gildersome—one.

(b) For infectious cases other than at hospital—As under (a).

(c) For other cases—One in each infectious disease hospital.

(d) For post mortem examinations—District and Hospital Mortuaries.

Any suggestions by M.O.H.—None.

BACTERIOLOGY.

(County Laboratory)—Any suggestions?—None.

BURNING SPOIL BANKS.

Any nuisance therefrom? If so, please give particulars—1. Howley Colliery, Morley. 2. Topcliffe Colliery, Tingley Siding. 3. R. Holliday & Sons, East Ardsley.

SANITARY STAFF.

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.?—£630 8s. 6d.

Name of Sanitary Inspector.	Annual Salary as Inspector.	Other appointments held.	Salary for such other appointments.
Fredk. J.R. Batten	£296	Diseases of Animals, Cleansing	Included in Annual Salary.
Harold N. Roberts	£252	—	do.
Frank G. Sugden	£264	—	—
William A. Beere	£240	—	—

Any assistants?—None.

Is staff sufficient?—Yes.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of Memos. and Circulars distributed by Ministry of Health?—Yes.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS ON ANY SUBJECTS.

None.

SUPPLEMENTARY REMARKS as to Sanitary requirements of District suggestions of M.O.H., and extended notes on any of the foregoing entries.

Any suggestion as to need for County Clinics or Dispensaries, or as to existing Clinics or Dispensaries.

